

## This Store Figures on Increased Volume of Business and Less Overhead Expense

To get this increase in sales we must sell merchandise at TODAY'S LOWEST PRICES, not what prices were or what merchandise might have cost us.

### Replacement Prices Today

are our price guide. In many cases our prices are below replacement values. This is the reason for our sales increasing each month when most business houses are complaining of sales falling off.

### Greater Reductions This Week in Almost All Departments.

#### Shoes Show Big Reductions

All lines of Fine Shoes down about 40 per cent.  
All lines of Heavy Wearing Shoes down about 30 per cent.  
A few other lines down more or less.

#### Clothing

Clothing shows big shrink in prices, in some cases 50 per cent.  
New lines opened up this week.

#### Working Men's Outfits, 40 to 50 per cent. down

Work Shirts, Overalls, Smocks, Sox, etc., down about one half.

### Big Change in Staple Prices

Cottons, Cottonades, Denims, Shirtings, Sheetings, Galateas, Gingham and Chambrays, all down 40 to 60 per cent.

#### Hot Weather Requirements

You will benefit by our splendid values in these lines.  
Summer Underwear for men, women and children, direct from Watson Manufacturing Co.'s factory.

#### Advance Styles in Sport Skirts

including all the new things in All Wool Flannel, Gabardine and Serge, in cream, plain and fancy. — 25 per cent. below city prices. Compare and see.

#### New Waists

in new advance styles Just the "snappy stuff" people are looking for.

This store's reputation for a step ahead in quality and a step back in price is well maintained through this most trying period.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.  
Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.  
Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.  
A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921

A better observance of the speed law would help some. As it is the road oil only makes the dust a little easier to swallow.

Every idle man makes it so much harder for the worker. The honey bees found this out ages ago, and as a consequence the drones are summarily executed.

Many of the church courts and other organizations are showing themselves greatly concerned over the fashion in skirt lengths. Better leave it to the mosquitoes.

Hickory is one of the strongest Canadian woods. When properly seasoned a hickory column will support a weight of twelve tons per square inch cross-section.

Those striking printers in Toronto must have "caught on" to the cut-rate prices their employers quote against the small town printers, and they want the difference that the city customer pays.

"Short Skirts, Etc., Banned," reads a heading in a daily paper. We don't particularly object to the banning of the short skirt, but if the etcetera is also to be removed we think it time to raise our voice in protest.

By all means practice thrift, but don't feed your mind and the minds of others on pessimism. It isn't healthy and it is more likely to bring about hard times than to prevent them. Why not look on the bright side?

There is one question the census enumerator was not instructed to ask, which would be of interest locally at least—How many dog tags are being worn in Glencoe, and how many dogs have been destroyed for not appearing in this regalia?

Canada's forest resources constitute one of the Dominion's most valuable assets. They contribute to the trade of Canada upwards of \$200,000,000 a year. They play an important part in our external commerce. With proper protection our forests can be made to produce timber in perpetuity.

In years that have gone, and not so very long ago, advertising matter could be seen all through the country on sign boards, telegraph poles, etc., but that day has gone, because a farmer in his auto drives too fast to read the posters. Not many years ago farmers came to town in buggies or wagons to get their mail, do shopping and other business. What a change has taken place, for to-day almost every farmer has a mail box at his gate, or telephone in the house, and his car to drive around in. The way to get the attention of farmers of this vicinity is through this paper.

While employment is scarce in the large centres there are yet the city huggers. A correspondent of a Toronto daily tells of a case that is illustrative and suggestive. A man not 20 miles out of the city on an electric car line advertised a couple of weeks ago for unskilled labor, offering 45 cents an hour for men to work in a nursery among plants and flowers, fare out paid. He had only two applications, and advanced the fare in both cases. One of the men never showed up, but kept the fare. The other came, worked a day and a half and quit, declaring the village too lonely to live in.

We hear much unfavorable criticism of the county council voting a hundred thousand dollars to the Western University and refusing to make the usual special grants to high schools within the county. The state does its duty if it assists the scholar through the public and high schools. After that, education becomes a matter of fitting oneself for a professional or commercial career and should be paid for as the carpenter buys his tools or the ditcher his spade and shovel. And the world would be better off if there were more people at the carpenter's bench or on the land and fewer in the professions.

### THE LOCAL PAPER

(Acton Free Press)

A local paper reflects the business interests of the town. A business man looking for a location, always examines newspapers to see how his particular line is represented. If he is a druggist, or grocer, or general merchant, he concludes by the absence of advertisements that there are no druggists, or grocers or general merchants, or if there are, they are all lacking in "pep." If he is a doctor or lawyer, he looks over the professional cards to see if his profession is represented. Among farmer subscribers, the home paper has a similar mission. The prospective buyer likes an invitation to come and trade with the merchants. The card of the professional man is just as essential as the sign in front of his door.

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

### THE EARLY DAYS

(R. J. C. Stead)

Yes, times have changed since the early days and things are different now. We used to tramp from dawn to dusk in the trail of a walking plow. And sow our grain from a canvas sack with a barrel-hoop for a mouth. And we kind of felt that Providence controlled the frost and drought; and in the harvest work we always neighbored forth and back. And never thought of threshing till the grain was in the stack; And hauled our wood in the winter time, and smoked beside the fire. And felt our lot was everything that reason could desire.

True, we had little money; our homes were plain and bare; Maybe a box for a table, maybe a block for a chair; Straw to repose our bodies at the end of the well-worked day. And the stars saw through the knot-holes in the shingles where we lay; Food that was mostly our raising, coffee from toasted wheat. Cottonade for our Sunday suits, moccasins for our feet.

Hard were our frames with labor, knotted our hands with toil. And we went to bed at twilight to save the price of oil. Hardship? Perhaps, but old-timers look back at the early days. Before we had come to realize that practical farming pays. Back at the times we were all so poor that none of us thought of wealth. Back at the times when we found content in industry and health. Back at the nights in the shanty, where the wolves howled in the snow.

Back at the old sod stable and the cattle shed. Back at the distances still unmapped. At the trails that were still untrod. Where round about were the wastes of earth and overhead was God.

Yes, times have changed since the early days; farming is now an art; They're coming for land in motor cars—but we came in a cart; They're tearing the prairie with steam and gas, turning the rivers loose to water the arid regions and bring them into use.

Binding the earth with railway lines, netting the world with wires, Leaving the mail at our corner posts, pampering our desires; They show that times are better, prove it a thousand ways. But we think of the old-time comradeship and sigh for the early days.

Father doesn't believe that mother does any work until he gets up some morning when mother is sick and has to dress one of the children all by himself.

**Irwin's Novelty Store**  
Phone 24

**Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.**

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

## WITH SHEEP IN SUMMER

Care of Weanlings and the Fleck Generally.

Special Attention Pays—Frequent Change of Pasture Beneficial—How to Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

For best results, lambs should be weaned at between four and five months. It has been found that under conditions prevailing during the hot dry months of mid-summer the ewes will drop off considerably in their milk flow. The lambs receive comparatively little nourishment, and it is better for both ewe and lamb for them to be separated. When the lambs are removed from the ewes they will miss little the small amount of milk they would receive, and will soon learn to depend upon pasture. They should receive the very best pasture available. Nothing fits in better than a patch of rape sown at the proper time, so as to be ready for pasture when the lambs are weaned. Care should be exercised in turning the lambs on the fresh rape to avoid bloating and probable death. Turn them in during the middle of the day when the rape leaves are absolutely dry and allow them to become accustomed to the change. A field of grass adjoining the rape pasture will give better results than the rape alone. If no rape is available fresh clover seeding or second growth clover will give satisfactory results. In addition to pasture a lot of grain once a day will push the lambs along to a good finish. At no time should it be necessary to feed over one-half pound of grain per day to each lamb while on pasture.

Frequent change of pasture is beneficial, and is relished by all classes of stock, and this applies with special emphasis to the case of sheep. It is true for two reasons. Sheep are subject to parasitic diseases which may be prevented to a large extent by not pasturing on any one area for too great a length of time. In addition to this they are possibly more fastidious about their food than are some other farm animals. It is not practicable on every farm to arrange for a succession of pastures during the grazing season. However, the same area will sustain considerable more sheep if such an arrangement is feasible. Rye sown early in the fall furnishes a good deal of pasture in the late fall and early spring. After the rye is eaten off in the spring rape may be sown on this land and will come along for pasture in June or July. Alfalfa and red clover are satisfactory pasture crops and will serve until the rape is ready. An annual pasture consisting of one-bushel each of wheat, oats and barley together with eight pounds of red clover provides a good pasture for the early summer months, and the clover coming along in the autumn will give a nice picking. This annual pasture may be sown any time early in May. Without a great deal of additional labor it is possible to have a succession of crops ready for seeding throughout the entire season.—J. P. Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

### To Preserve the Fertility of Manure.

In fresh manure the plant food materials are not in an available condition for growing plants as in well rotted manure. In the storing of manure, however, to get it well rotted considerable losses of plant food occur unless the manure pile is properly packed.

If the quickest returns are not wanted following the application of the manure to the soil, then the manure may be added in the fresh condition. If this is done in warm weather the manure should be ploughed in as soon as possible after application. The total plant food materials present in the manure will thus be added to the soil where they will be prepared by the soil bacteria for use by the growing crops.

The main objections to putting fresh manure on the land are: First, it is not always convenient to do so; second, weed seeds may be numerous in the fresh manure, consequently a heavy weed crop may be expected; third, its action is not so rapid as in the case of well-rotted manure, but it is active over a longer period. Where manure is to be stored in piles or pits until it is ripened, or until it is convenient to use, then the greatest care is necessary to prevent losses of plant food materials from it. In the first place the bottom of the pile or pit should be impervious to water so that leechings from the pile will not occur. Second, it is well to have a layer of old well-rotted manure at the bottom. Third, the manure as it is piled up should be well compacted or tramped down to prevent excess of air from getting into it. Fourth, it should be kept moist but not wet. These precautions apply more particularly to horse manure, which is loose and comparatively dry. Unless this is kept well packed and moist, loss by fire fanning is certain. This is an oxidation process, or fermentation, set going by certain species of bacteria in the manure. If cow or pig manure is available it should be mixed with the horse manure in the pile, as these are very wet and compact and will give a good consistency to the whole mass. The main things to be remembered are: First, prevent leaching; second, keep it well packed down and moist.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Alsike clover is most at home in northern latitudes or at high altitudes. It thrives best in a cool, moist climate. The English Shire Horse Society has appropriated \$3,500 for publicity in the United States and Canada in 1921.

## USING WASTE LUMBER.

By-Products of Sawmill May Be Valuable.

Only forty per cent. of our cut timber is utilized; the rest is thrown away. This sounds as if we were wilfully wasteful; it means really that the unused sixty per cent. is in such shape that it would not pay to use it. The problem of utilizing waste material, we are told by James D. Lacey, writing in the Lacey Timber Digest, is that of making its utilization profitable. This problem, he says, is being rapidly solved in the case of timber wastes, by the work of chemists; for chemistry affords the chief key in this instance. The enhanced value of timber-to-day is making profitable the conversion of waste into merchantable products—hence the activity of those who are studying these products. Not improbably, Mr. Lacey thinks, the by-products of the sawmill will outvalue, in the near future, the finished lumber. Alcohol, tanning extracts, turpentine, pine oils, fibre for all sorts of fabrics, "wall board," insulating materials—these are but a few of the products that may be obtained from sawmill waste formerly thrown away. Writes Mr. Lacey:

"It is not altogether improbable that the time may come when the by-product distillates of wood will rank in value with the product of the co-ordinate sawmill operation. No one knows just when the production of petroleum may begin to fall below the tremendous and constantly increasing demand for oil. Whenever a serious shortage sends oil prices above a certain point, however, ethyl (grain alcohol distilled from wood) will afford an efficient substitute for many purposes for which oil products are now used, including the operation of internal-combustion engines for the automobile and other automotive machinery. Grain alcohol may be produced from any wood at a relatively low cost and by a process which yields other products of value as well. Wood alcohol, produced by destructive distillation, is one of the pioneer by-products, but one for which the demand is increasing rapidly, but for direct use and to serve as a denaturing agent for grain alcohol distilled for industrial use.

"Relatively few of the important chemical by-products can be produced from any one wood. Tanning extracts, for example, are obtained chiefly from the bark of oak and hemlock. Turpentine is reclaimed from the woods possessing the necessary resinous content. Pine oils as the name implies, are produced from the pines. But chemical scrutiny demonstrates that practically every wood possesses important by-product possibilities that may be greatly magnified as experts explore further the field of organic chemistry.

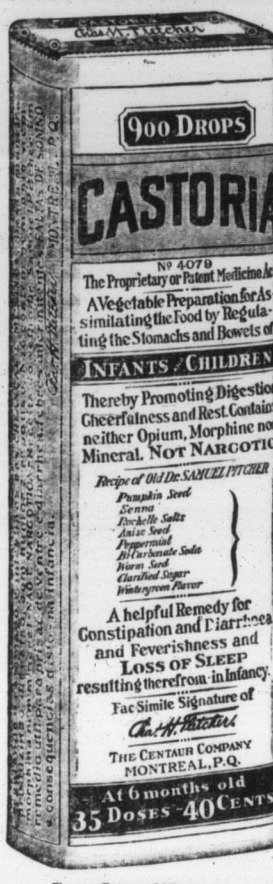
"During the war the range of by-products was greatly increased. In Germany fabrics of many varieties were developed and manufactured from wood. Wood fabric rugs and carpets of serviceable character were produced. Bags and sacks, fibre silks, imitation leather, and many other articles of utility found market as substitutes for materials that were no longer obtainable. In the United States, too, recent years have seen remarkable development in the use of wood in manufacture of wall board, an industry of great and growing size, and in the production of linoleums, heat-insulating materials, etc., thus creating important industries that are totally dependent on our forests for their primary raw material.

"Progress is dependent upon the chemist's pioneer work plus commercial development and exploitation that create demand and find markets. Until these things begin to be done, the lumber manufacturer necessarily limited his utilization to the conversion of his raw material into lumber and other primary products which he could make and sell with profit.

"Much of this chemical pioneering has been done, but far more is coming, and as it comes it will steadily cut down the percentage of waste. Less of the trees will be left in the woods to rot. Less will be discarded as valueless at the mill. And a constantly increasing volume of other products than lumber will develop out of the sawmill industry, with resulting increase in the profits, operation and proportionate enhancement of the value of timber.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that eventually the value of chemical by-products may very nearly equal the value of the direct products of the sawmill."

Canada and Englishwomen. The new number of the Canadian Pacific Railway Budget, which is ably edited by Mr. Ernest C. Gill, contains many interesting articles dealing with Canada, its life, scenery, and industries. Mary MacLeod Moore's contribution on the domestic side of life in the Dominion is of special interest to Englishwomen.



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**J. W. MARLATT & CO., 211 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.**

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